especially on the crown and forehead, in having darker and more greenish-olive ear-coverts, all the feathers of the upper-side having much darker grey bases, more greenish flanks, and a black loral patch which is not developed in *Z. meyeni*. These birds are named in honour of the late John Whitehead, who so successfully explored the Highlands of Luzon. Wing ♂ ♀ 52–53·5, tail 36, bill 9 mm.

Hab. Lepanto, Luzon, 5000 feet high, January 14, 1894. (Type ♂ ad., No. 819, Whitehead Coll.)

Zosterops whiteheadi vulcani, n. subsp.

Entirely like *Z. w. whiteheadi* but larger and with a dusky shade under the eye. Wing 58·8, tail 40, bill 10·5 mm.

Hab. Mt. Apo, Mindanao, 8000 feet, April 1903. (Type ♀, Goodfellow Coll.)

Obs. Evidently representing *Z. w. whiteheadi* on Mt. Apo, but probably older forms will also come as subspecies into this group, so that its name, *i. e.* that of the species, may have to be altered eventually.

Mr. Oscar Neumann made some remarks on *Gallirex johnstoni*, Sharpe, from the Ruwenzori Mts., and pointed out that this bird was not a true *Gallirex* but the type of a new genus, which he proposed to call

Ruwenzornis, n. gen.

This genus was intermediate in many respects between *Musophaga* and *Gallirex*, having the area between the bill and the eye and below the latter bare, but having the region above the eye feathered. This bare space was about intermediate in extent between that of *M. violacea* and *M. rossæ*. The bill was high, with the culmen rounded, starting from above the eyes, very much compressed and showing a distinct ridge, far more pronounced than in any genus of *Musophagidæ*, not excepting *Corythæola*. The nostrils in *Ruwenzornis* were not rounded as in *Gallirex*, but were longitudinal, as in *Musophaga*.

These striking characteristics of the bill were not indicated in the plate drawn by Mr. Keulemans (Ibis, 1902, pl. v.),

where he figured a bird with the bill of an ordinary *Gallirex*; but it must be said that the typical specimen, collected by Sir Harry Johnston, was a female, and thus the characters of the bill were not so prominent as in the adult males. This was doubtless the reason also that led Dr. Sharpe to place the bird in the genus *Gallirex*. The fine series collected by Mr. F. J. Jackson had enabled Mr. Neumann to discover the characters of the genus. It was likewise interesting to find the colouring of *Ruwenzorornis johnstoni* in every respect intermediate between *Musophaga rossæ* and *Gallirex porphyreolophus*.

Mr. Neumann also exhibited specimens of the following new subspecies of African birds :—

Crateropus smithi lacuum, n. subsp.

Similar to *Crateropus smithi smithi*, but differing in wanting the white eyebrow, and in having the chin and upper throat, as well as the lores, dark ashy grey, instead of white. The rump and abdominal region not so pure white as in typical *C. smithi*.

Hab. The Lake Valley south of Shoa, from Lake Zuaï to Lake Gandjule, and the mountain-slopes east of that valley.

Type. Alelu, north of Lake Abassi, Dec. 9, 1900 (*coll. O. Neumann*).

Crateropus smithi omoensis, n. subsp.

Similar to the foregoing, but having the grey of the lores, chin, and upper throat replaced by black. Rump and abdominal region still darker and of a pale buff tint.

Hab. The countries of the Omo System—Uba, Gofa, Doko, Malo, and Kaffa, and also the head-waters of the Gelo River (Binescho and Schecho).

Type ♂ ad., Senti River (southern affluent to the Omo), between Uba and Gofa, 30.i.1901 (*coll. O. Neumann*).

Lybius undatus gardullensis, n. subsp.

Similar to *Lybius undatus undatus*, but the black bars on the under surface of the body narrower and less distinct, the abdomen strongly washed with sulphur-yellow, while in